A, TIP ROS Kulita, F. Ya., E.r elv, J. Ye. TITLE: III. On the Formation of the Complex I diden of Univalent Thallium in Solutions (III. of threzoveni, v restvor en kompleksnych wodił w odnowalerth wot litya, PERI DIDLE Internal neorgan, the sow entries, they work to some the şβ 2480 = 1480 - πρ g. ADSTRACT: The bon, dition and the absolute for that of the The sexes of the theleton is like the distance were investigated. The constitution of the list was We then the following the state of the stat of area of 20, 30, 40, 20, 0 oil mono and made of made in in the total of act, file and in the contract of the total of the contract of of non-lexes with some sense is to let the from the control to CPO. The strain of the control to 2.50

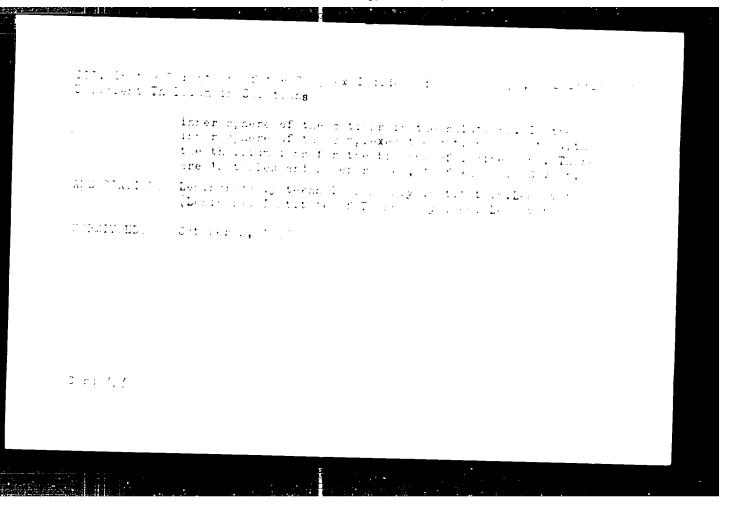
INT. So the Figure is the complex form of the v is the contract of v . Expected to

 $f\circ r$  attaches  $f=\{r_1, e_X, 1, \dots, r_n\}$  , where  $f\in I$  , where r is a transfer of f

1. Hide grant exect. The origination of the transfer method to the control of the

3 at 1 2, 5

FER 11



5(4) AUTHORS. Kul·ba F Ya Miror SOV/7P 4 4 9 4: TITLE Complex Compounds of Trivalent Thallium With 2 1 Dipyridy) (Komplekenyye acyedineniya treknyaleninego talliya 2 2 . il piridilom, PERIODICAL Zhurnal necrganicheskoy khimin 1969 Vol 4 Mr. J. pp. 361 361 (USSR) ABSTRACT The complex compounds of thailium nitrate with two and inner molecules of 2.2 dipyridyl were prepared as colorless easily soluble sairs. The solubility of the first compound in water at  $25^{\circ}$  is 0 09±0 01 mol/1. The molecular electric conductivity of the first 'ompound at pH 3 5 is 382 ohm ' while that of the complex thallium compound with three mole cules of 2-2 dipyridyl is 378 ohm 1 The electric conduc tivity in aqueous sclution shows that the compounds dissociate into 4 ions and have the structures [TIDP2](NO3)3 and [TlDp3 (NO3)3 To determine the stability of the complex ton  $\mathtt{TlDp}_3^2$  the redox potential was investigated. The general stability constant of the  $TiDp_{\chi}^{3+}$ ion was determined using the Card 1/3

Complex Compounds of Trivalent Thallium With SOV/78-4 4-7/44 2-2'-Dipyridyl

 $K_{\text{T1Dp}_{3}}^{3+} = \frac{|_{\text{T1}}^{3+j}|_{\text{Dp}_{3}}^{3+}}{|_{\text{T1Dp}_{3}}^{3+}} = (5\pm i)^{-10^{-10}}$ following equation

The synthesis of 'he complex compound with 3 molecules of 2-2'-dipyridyl was darried out by dissolving [TlDp](NO,), ir a solution of 2-2'-dipyridyl Finally, the compound formed was precipitated with a saturated solution of 2-2'-dipyrilyl in

diethyl ether. The yield with this method is 85-95 % The mature of the exchange of  $[TlDp_2](NO_3)_3$  with potassium halides and sodium perchlorate was investigated. The experiments show that potassium chloride and sodium perchlorate cause the  $[TlDF_2]$   $(NO_3)_7$ to precipitate as the complex compounds TIDp2 (CID4), and TlDp<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub> Potassium bromide causes  $[TlDp_2][NO_3]_3$  to form the complexes TlDp2Br3 and TlDpBr3 Potassium iodide causes the complex TDpJ2 J to form A table gives the compositions of

the solutions whose redox potentials were investigated

Card 2/3

Complex Compounds of Trivalent Thallium With 2-2' Dipyridyl

SOV/78 4 4-9 44

There are 'table and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet

ASSOCIATION

Leningradskiy tekhnologicneskiy institut im Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) Kifedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED

January 15 - 958

Card 3/3

5(2) AUTHORS: SUV/78-4-6-30/44 Kul'ba, F. Ya, Mironov, V. Ye. TITLE: Complex Compounds of Trivalent Thallium With 1-10-Phenanthroline (Kompleksnyye soyedineniya trekhvalentnogo talliya s 1-10-fenantrolinom) PERIOLICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, PP 1393 - 1397 (USSR) ABSTRACT: 13 complex compounds of thallium with 1-10-phenanthroline and one complex with 2-2-dipyridil were isolated and the products analyzed. The analysis results of these com; unds are summarized in table 1. In the case of an interaction between the aqueous solution  $\text{TlPh}_n(\text{NO}_{\mathfrak{Z}})_{\mathfrak{Z}}(\text{n=2 or 3})$  and a potassium iodide solution it was found that one iodine ion displaces one or two molecules 1-10-phenanthroline and precipitates a compound of the composition [TlPhJ2]J. The solubility of TlPhJ in water, alcohol, and especially in aqueous solution of potassium iodide is low. The solubility amounts in water at  $25^{\circ}$  to  $3.10^{-5}$  mol/l and in alcohol to  $10^{-4}$  mol/l. TlPhJ $_3$ Card 1/2

Complex Compounds of Trivalent Thallium With 1-10-Phenanthroline

are Soviet.

SOV/78-4-6-30/44

can be used for the quantitative determination of thallium. The electric conductivity of the following thallium aminates was carried out in aqueous solutions:  $[TlPh_2](NO_3)_3$ ,  $[TlPh_2Cl_2]NO_3$ ,  $[TlPh_2Cl_2]NO_3$ ,  $[TlPh_2Cl_2]NO_3$ ,  $[TlPh_2Cl_2]NO_3$ ,  $[TlPh_2Cl_2]NO_3$ . The results are given in table 3. There are 3 tables and 4 references, 3 of which

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry)

SJBMITTED: March 1, 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

S/186/60/002/002/019/022 E071/E433

AUTHORS:

Grinberg, A.A. and Mironov, V.Ye.

TITLE: '

On the exchange of additives in ions  $HgH_4^{2-}$  (H -C1, Br, J, SCN)

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1960, Vol.2, No.2, pp.249-254

TEXT: It is known that the velocity of exchange of additives in complex compounds of divalent platinum depends mainly on the nature of coordinated groups and noticeably increases in the following series of anions - additives:  $Cl^-$ ,  $Br^-$ ,  $J^-$ ,  $CN^-$ . As the stability of complex ions of the type  $PtX_4^2$  (X-- $Cl^-$ ,  $Br^-$ ,  $J^-$ ,  $SCN^-$ ,  $CN^-$ ) in the first approximation is similar to that of  $HgX_4^2$ , the authors thought it would be of interest to investigate the exchange in the systems  $HgH_4^2$  -  $H^-$ ( $H^-$ - $Cl^-$ ,  $Br^-$ ,  $J^-$ ,  $SCN^-$ ) for which there are no sufficient literature data. The investigation was done using radioactive isotopes of  $Cl_3^{10}$ ,  $Br^{10}$ ,

On the exchange of additives ... S/186/60/002/002/019/022 E071/E433

temperature of 25°C  $\pm$  0.1°C, the solutions were mixed in 2 to 3 sec. Immediately after mixing, or after given time intervals, 1.2 to 2 times excess of a precipitant [Pt(NH3)4]Cl2,  $[Pt(NH_3)_4](NO_3)_2$  or  $[Nien_3]SO_4$  (en \* ethylenediamine) was introduced. The precipitate formed was filtered off, washed to a constant activity of the filtrate and dried at 80 to 90°C for 30 to The activity of the dried precipitates was determined in accurately weighed samples dissolved in appropriate The experiments were also repeated at 2°C and in the presence of oxidants and using dark vessels. 25°C and a pH = 5.6, a complete exchange of additives takes place in Lowering the temperature to 2°C and carrying out the experiments in aqueous alcoholic (50/50) solutions or in the presence of potassium permanganate did not noticeably decrease the velocity of exchange. A high velocity of exchange in all the mercury systems studied did not permit establishing any dependence of the velocity of exchange on the nature of the coordinated groups. It was also found that the solubility of [Pt(NH3)4] [HgCl4] in water at 25°C equals 2.6 x 10-3 mole/1 and of [Ni en 3] [HgC14]

On the exchange of additives ... S/186/60/002/002/019/022

18°C is about 1.2 x 10<sup>-2</sup> mole/1. There are 2 tables and 7 references; 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English language publications read as follows:

A.M.Adamson, J.P. Welker, M.Volpe, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 72, 4030 (1950);

R.L.Rich, H.Taube, J.Phis.Chem., 58, 1, 1 (1954).

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1959

Card 3/3

GRINBERG, A.A.; MIRONCV, V. Ye.

Exchange of addends in Hg 2 ions. Radiokhimiia 2 no.6:242-254
(MIPA 14:4)

(MIPA 14:4)

68223

5.2620

AUTHORS:

Kul'ba, F. Ya., Mironov, V. Ye. S/076/50/05/01/00/, 045

TITLE:

The Influence Exercised by the Cations of Alkali Metale Upon Composition and Stability of the Ions  $[Tl(CRS)_n]^{-n}$ 

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Er 7, FF 777-27

ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated the solubility of Tl halides in son-centrated solutions of halides of alkali- and alkalinese ith metals in previous papers (Refs 1-4), and found a considerable influence of the nature of the cation upon the solutility. They denoted this phenomenon as the influence of the cation of the outer sphere, and established the order of the alkaline and alkaline-earth cations, in which stability and coordinates number of the complex compounds TlHali-n increase. In the

present paper, the same phenomena were investigated in thellium thiocyanates in solutions of Li-, Na-, K-, and Cs-thiocyanate at 25° and concentrations of 0.1 - 9.69 N. In dilute solutions of alkali thiocyanate, the solubility of TICNS de resucce in the order CsCNS > KCNS > NaCNS > LiCNS, reaches a minimum at 1° 0.4.

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

68223

The Influence Exercised by the Cations of Alkali Metals Upon Composition and Stability of the Ions

S/ 072/60/005/02, 00 // 045 B004/B016

 $\left[\text{Tl}(\text{CNS})_{n}\right]^{1-n}$ 

and increases rapidly with increasing concertmation of the alkali thiocyanate. In this connection, a reversal of the affect of the alkali thiocyanates occurs since in the range of 5 - 8 N the solubility of TICNS in LICNS is highest, and decreases in the order: LiCNS, NaCNS, KCNS, CSCNS. The influence exercised by the cation of the outer sphere upon the explained merely by the allinge in the formation cannot be explained merely by the allinge in the activity coefficient. In table 2, the solubility of TICNS in 1 - 8 N NaCNS at constant ionic strength b is given, and the specific influence of the ions ClO<sub>4</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub> used for the maintenance of the ionic strength is outlined. Table the calculated instability constants. On the strength is in

the calculated instability constants. On the little that ireexperiments and data in publications, table 4 presents that ireexperiments and data in publications, table 4 presents that ireexperiments and data in publications, table 4 presents that ireexperiments and data in publications, table 4 presents that ireexperiments and the presents of the complexes  ${\tt TLA}_n$  in the presents of the outer ophers (A = CN, F, Cl, Er).

Na as the cation of the sate place of the complex compound the J-, CNS-,  $\frac{1}{2}$ S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>). The stability of the complex compound the creases in the order F-, CN- $\langle$  Cl- $\langle$  Br-, CNS- $\rangle$  J- $\langle$  D- $\rangle$ .

Card 2/3

ESVAL TO

68223 The Influence Exercised by the Cations of Alkalı Metals Upon Composition and Stability of the Ions s/076/00/00, 0-, 000. /0.0 TI(CHS)n 1-n B004/B0% In the tables 5-7, the instability constarts  $K^{V}$  at marying ionic strength and Ket at constant ionic strength for the same  $[Tl(CNS)_n]^{1-n}$ ,  $TlBr_n^{1-n}$ , and  $TlJ_n^{1-r}$  are compared which he and other where the relation is defined by the equality:  $\mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{st}} = \mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{n}}$  is found to have the constant matrix of 4.1±0.2, irrespective of the nature of the .ni.n. There is 7 tables and 10 references, c of which are Soviet. ASSUCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Iono veta Karedia neorganicheskoy khimii (Leningrad Technological Indiana imen. Lensovet, Chair of Inorganic Chemistry SUBI ITTED: September 26, 1950 Card 3/3

KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.

Stability of the ions TIBr 1 and TII 1 . Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.8:1898-1899 Ag \*60. (MIRA 13:9)

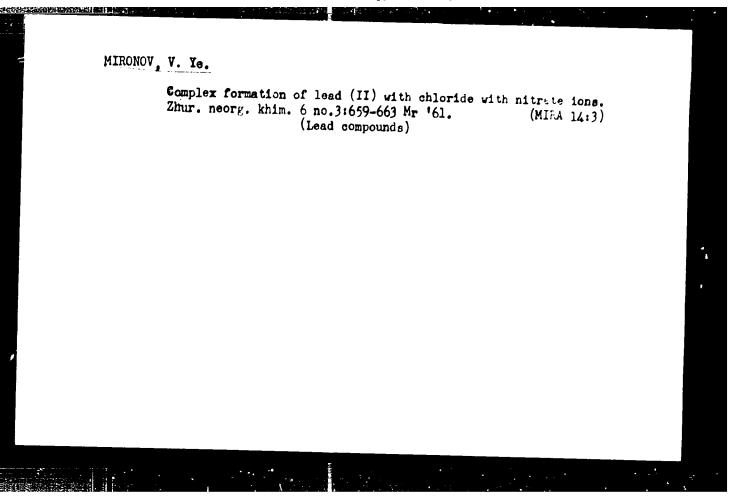
1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii. (Thallium bromide) (Thallium iodide)

KUL'BA, F. Ya.; MAKASHEV, Yu.A.; MIRONOV, V. Ye.

Manual Manual Land Committee Committ

Complex formation of trivalent thallium with 1,10-phenan-throline and 2,2'-dipryidyl. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.3:630-635 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Thallium compounds) (Bipyridine)
(Phenathroline)



MIRONOV, V.Ye.

Effect of alkali metal cations on the complex formation of Pb<sup>2</sup>+
with Br. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.4:897-903 Ap 1-1.

(MI A 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeri Lensoveta,
Kafedra obshchey khimil.

(Lead compounds:

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KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MAKASHEV, Yu.A.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.

New complex aminates of trivalent thallium. Zhur.neorg.kim. 6 no.6:1481-1483 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta, Kafedra neorganicheskuy khimii. (Thallium compounds)
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KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRCHCV, V.Ye.; FEDOROV, V.A.

Complex formation of monovalent thallium with alkali metal chlorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1586-1591 Jl '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra obshchey khimii.

(Thallium compounds) (Alkali metal chlorides)

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RUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; KHVOSTOVA, L.B.

Principle of additivity and the series of cationic effect.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.8:1861-1864 Ag '(1.

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra obshchey khimii.

(Complex compounds) (Ions)
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KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; TR.ITSKAYA, G.S.; MAKSIMOVA, N.G.

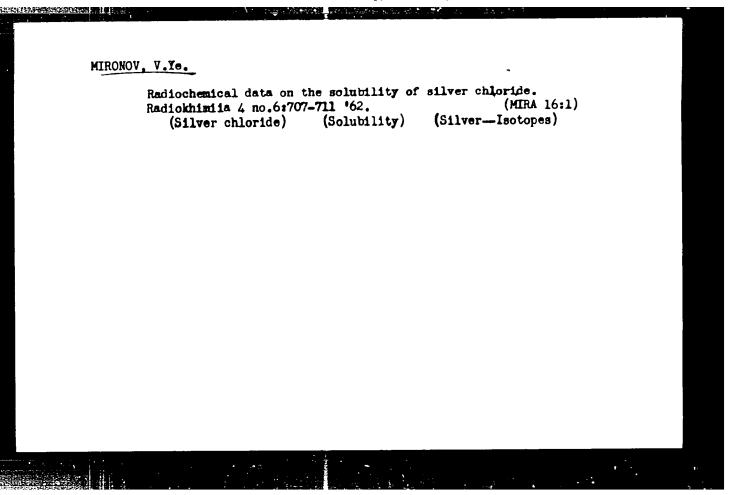
Complexing of bivalent lead with sodium bromide. Zhur.neorg.k\*im.
6 no.8:1865-1867 Ag \*61. (MIRA 14:8)

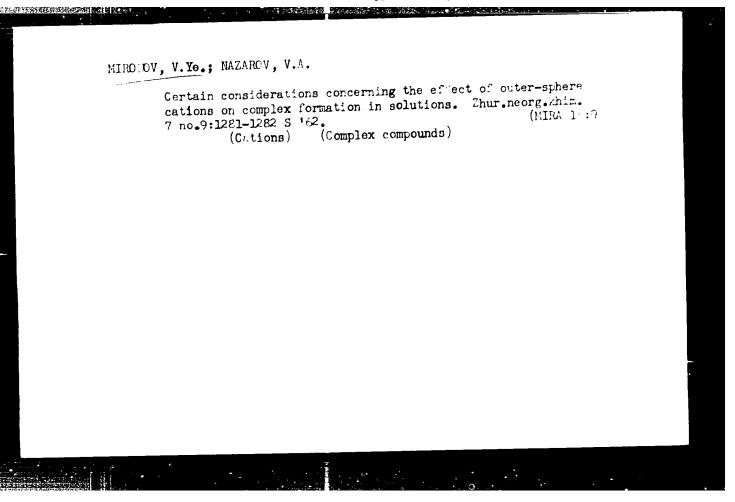
1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy Institut imeni Lensoveta kafedra obshchey khimii. (Lead compounds) (Sodium bromide)

KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; PAVLOV, V.N.

Effect of alkali metal cations on the formation in solutions of hydroxy complexes of bivalent lead. Zhur.neorg.khlm. f no.12: 2814-2815 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Lead compounds) (Alkali metals)





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New compounds of trivalent thallium halides with 3,31- and 4,41-dipyridyl. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.10:2320-2322 0.162.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni lensoveta, kafedra obshchey khimii.

(Thallium compounds)

(Bipyridine)
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MIRONOV, V.Ye.; LASTOCHKIN, Yu.V.; FEDOROV, V.A.

Effect of "outer-sphere" cations on the formation of mercury (II)
chloride complexes. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.10:2323-2325 6 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Mercury compounds)

MIROMOV, V.Ye.; FEDOROV, V.A.

Problem of the formation of luteo chloride associated compounds. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.11:2524-2527 N '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

(Cobalt compounds)

(Coordination compounds)

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FEDOROV, V.A.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; KUL'BA, F.Ya.

Luteo chloride associated compounds. Zhur.neorg.khim.
7 no.11:2528-2533 N '&:

(Cobalt compounds)
(Coordination compounds)
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MIRONOV, V.Ye.

Solubility of silver halides and thallium (I) iodide in aqueous solutions of similar alkali metal salts. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.ll:2630-2631 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

l. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta,
kafedra obshchey khimii.
 (Silver halides) (Thallium iodide) (Solubility)

Radiochemical investigation of the solubility of silver halides and their analogy with monovalent thallium halide.

Radiokhimiia 5 no.1:118-125 '63. (MTRA 16:2)

(Silver halides) (Silver isotopes)

(Solubility)

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KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye,; TSUN TSZIN'-YAN [TS'ung Chin-yang]; FILIPPOVA, Z.G.

Electricity conductivity of some aminates of trivalent thallium in nitrobenzene solutions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.3:672-675 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra obshchey khimii. (Thallium compounds—Electric properties) (Amines)

(Nitrobenzene)
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# MIRONON, V. We. Effect of outer-equate ati as an complex formation in solutions. Znur. neorg.khim. & n. . : Cha. - / 107 Mr. 163. 1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta. (Complex compounds) (Cations)

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KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; SAZHINA, V.I.; OGIBENINA, T.G.

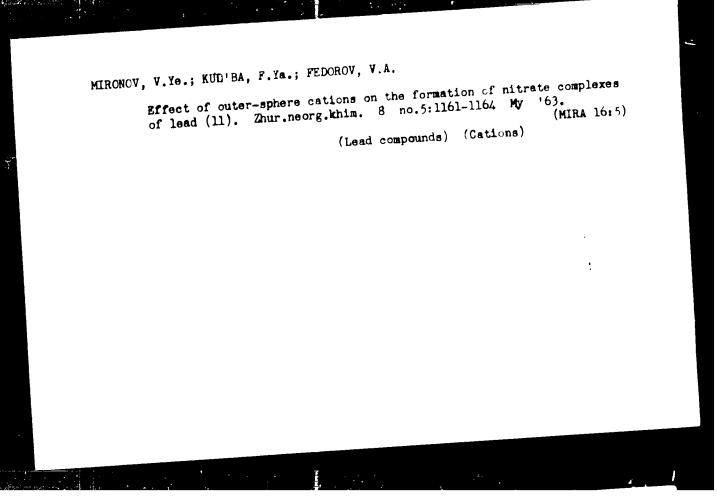
Compounds formed by trivalent thallium with pyridid and quinoline. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.44911-915 Ap '63.

(Thallium compounds) (Pyridine) (quinoline)
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MIROMOV, V.Ie.; KUL'BA, F.Ia.; NAZAROV, V.A.

Effect of outer-sphere cations on complex formation between
cadmium and chlorine ions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.4:916-922
cadmium and chlorine ions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.4:916-922
Ap '63.

1. Loningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta,
kafedra obshchey khimii.
(Cadmium compounds) (Chlorine compounds) (Alkali metal compounds)
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIROMAN A. P. ANAN'IEVA, L.A.; ANDREYEVA, O.S.;

ROZHANOVSKAYA, L.P.

Complex compounds of thallium triiodides with 1,10-phenanthroline. Zhur. meorg. khim. 8 no.6:1400-1401 Je '63.

(MRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra obshchey khimii.

(Thallium compounds)

(Phenanthroline)

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KUL'BA, Fedor Yakovlevich; MI ONOV, Viktor Yevgen'yevich; DRUE,
Ye.I., red.; E.EKE, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Chemistry of thallium; compact compounds] Khimina tallina;
komplekarye moedinentia. Leningra, Gookhimizant, 1943.

[Mirk in: Let)

206 F. (Thallium compounds)
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KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; TSUN TSZIN TAN [TS'ung Chin-yang]

Compounds of Frivalent thallium with 4,7-phenanthroline.

Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.8:1846-1851 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy takhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra obshchey khimii. (Thallium compounds) (Phenathroline)

MIRONOV, V.Ye.; KUL'BA, F.Ya.; FEDOROV, V.A.; NIKITENKO, T.F.

Potentiometric study of the chloride complexes of bismuth. Zhur.

neorg. khim. 8 no.8:1852-1856 Ag '63.

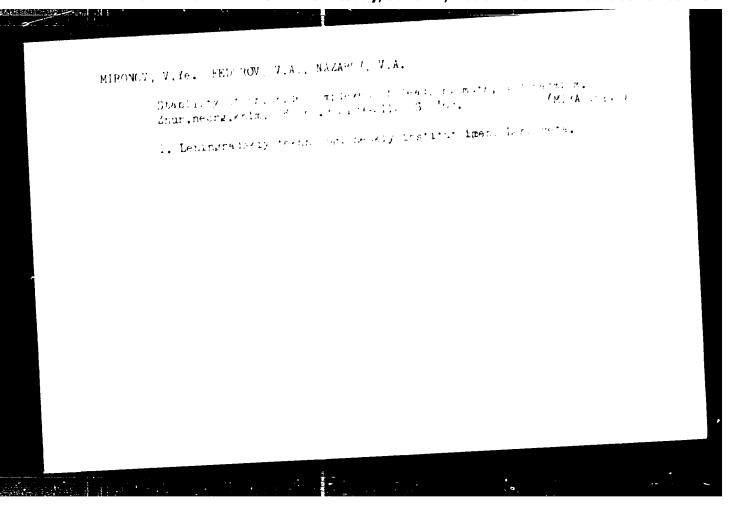
1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta,

kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

(Bismuth compounds) (Potentiometric analysis)

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Effect of alkali meta cations on the formation of the chloride complexes of cadmium. Zhur. neorg. khim. R no. 2: 357-1261 (MIRA 16:R) Ag '63.

1. Leningradskiy tekhnolodcheskiy institut imeni lansoveta, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimil. (Cadmium compounds) (Alkali metals)
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MIRONOV, V.Ye.: K'L'BA, E.Ye.: IRIPONOV, e.I.

Effect of electioners, etc. for the formation of the operation of the complexes of the following and the complexes of the following and the following and the following following the following and the following and the observers and the complexes of the following and the following and the observers are the following and the
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MIRONOV, V.Ye.; KUL'BA, F.Ya.; FEDOROV, V.A.; NIKITFNKO, T.F.

Effect of alkali metal cations on the formation of chloride complexes of bismuth. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.10:2318-2322 0 '63. (MTR 16:10)

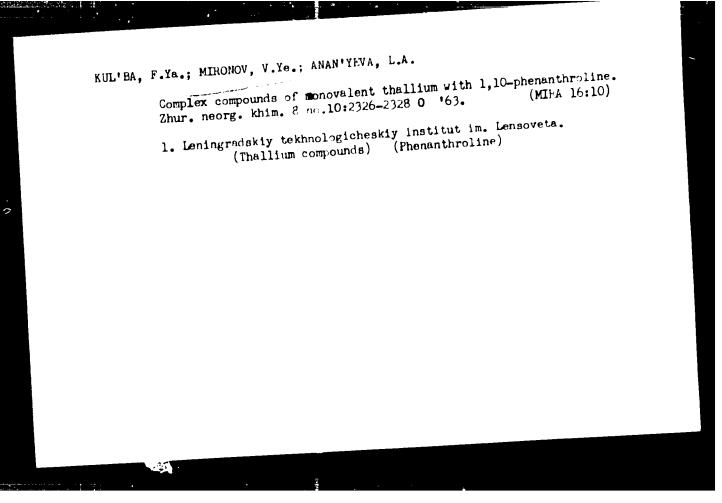
1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra obshchey khimii. (Alkali metals) (Bismuth compounds)

KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; ANDREYEVA, O.S.

Complex compounds of thallium (111) with organic amines. Zhur.

neorg. khim. 8 no.10:2323-2325 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Thallium compounds) (Amines)



MIRONOV, V.Ye.; KUL'BA, F.Ya.; FEDOROV, V.A.; TIKHOMIROV, O.B.

Effect of the anionis tackground on the formation of bromide complexes of bivalent lead. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.11:2524-2528 N 163.

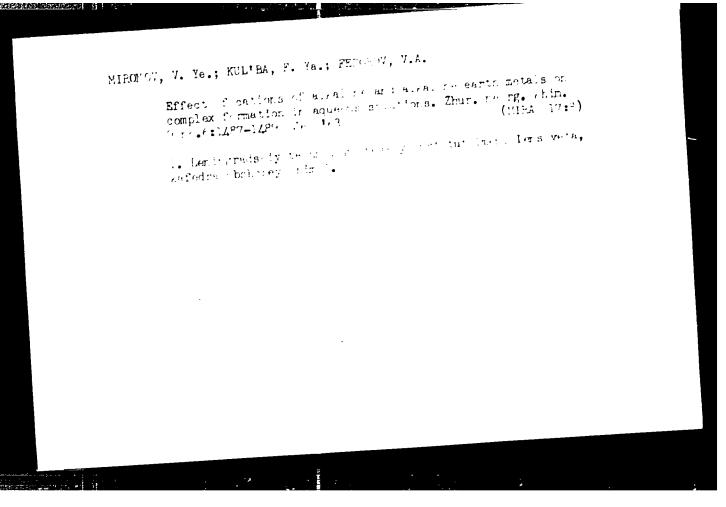
Effect of the anionic background on the formation of chloride and nitrate complexes of lead (11). Ibid.:2536-2540 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

MIRONOV, V.Ye.; FEDOROV, V.A.

Complex formation of lead (11) with alkali metal chlorides.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.11:2529-2535 N '63. (MIRA 1":1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensovela, kafedra obshchey khimii.



## L 24773-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001134

8/0113/64/000/004/0003/0004

AUTHOR: Brail'chuk, P.L., (Candidate of technical sciences) Mironov, Ye. A., Brail'chuk

P.L.

TITLE: The power and economy of ZIL-130 engines at low air density

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost, no. 4, 1964, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, gasoline engine, engine power, high altitude

performance, engine economy/ZIL engine

ABSTRACT: The climatic and road conditions in the Soviet Union vary greatly. This is also true in relation to other countries using trucks exported from the Soviet Union. In addition, changes in truck design are required for operation in mountainous regions. In 1962, the Moskovskiy Avtozavod imeni Likhachova (Moscow Automobile Factory) and the Kafedra avtomobil nogo transporta Tadzhikskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of Automotive Transportation of the Tadjik Polytechnical Institute) performed field tests with two modified ZIL-130 trucks on a high plateau in the Pamir Mountains. A hydraulic brake on an OT-6 testing stand was mounted on the truck instead of the usual body. During operation, the hydraulic brake was connected with the drive shaft. The elevation of the

### L 24773-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001134

plateau was 4850 m above seal level with an atmospheric pressure of 430 mm Hg. Other tests were made at elevations of 4000, 3000 and 2000 m above sea level. The maximum torque dropped to 14.3 kg-m (from 27.8 kg-m at 4800 m), while only 51.5% of the maximum torque was preserved at 2000 m above sea level. The engine power at 4800 m was 49 h.p., this being 49.5% of the maximum value. The tests showed that engine horsepower dropped 12.5% for every 1000 m of increase in elevation above sea level. The combustion of fuel also dropped significantly at elevations up to 4800 m above sea level. The specific fuel consumption thus increases by 40-45% at 4800 m due to incomplete combustion. The regular fuel supply equipment must be replaced or adjusted when the engine runs at elevations higher than 2500 m above sea level. Due to the loss of engine power (up to 50%), trucks working at high elevations should have a lower rated load carrying capacity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Takzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tadjik Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 000

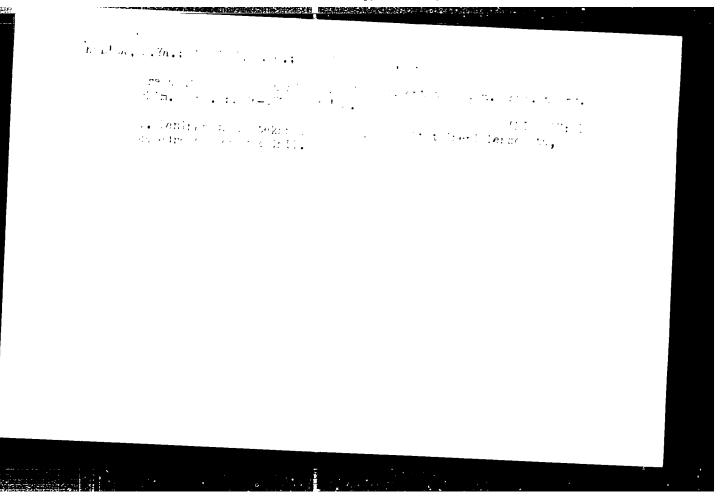
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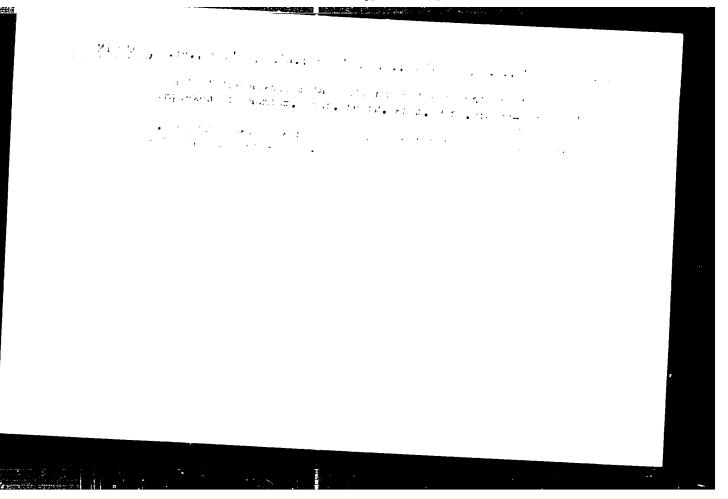
Card 2/

MIRONOV, V.Ye.; KUL'BA, F.Ya.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.B.

Diffusion potentials. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:712-723
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134





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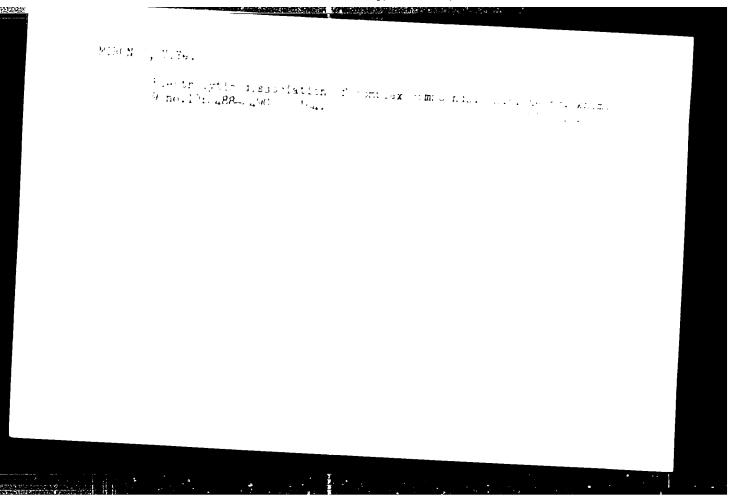
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MIRONOV, V.Ye.; Elit A. F.Ya.; PELOHOV, T.T.; PELOHOVA, A.V.

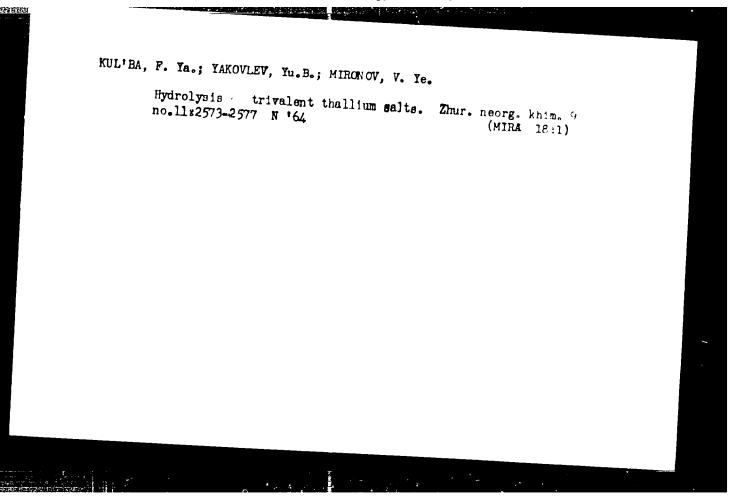
Chloride complexes of civalent lead. Thur. neorg. knim. Pinc.Pr.

Al38-2141 Elit.

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kafedra onen nev vn.
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**WHAT** 

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MIROHOV, V.Ye.; KUL*BA, F.Ya.; FFECROV, V.A.

Chloride complexes of lead 'end their reaction with alkali metal cations. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:914-91? Ap *65.

1. Leningradskiy takimologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, (MiRA 18:6) kafedra obshchey knimii.
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MIRONOV, V.Ye.; RUTKOVSKIY, is.i.

Distribution of from (III) between aggreeous solutions of salts and ether. Zhur, neargy ether, 10 no.5:1069-1074 My '65.

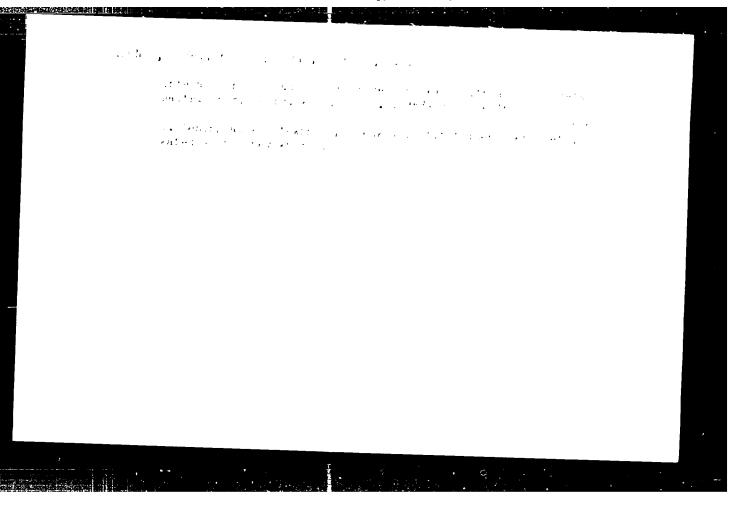
1. Leningradskiy tekenologic eakiy institut imeni Langoveta, kuledra nearganicheakiy ehlmit.

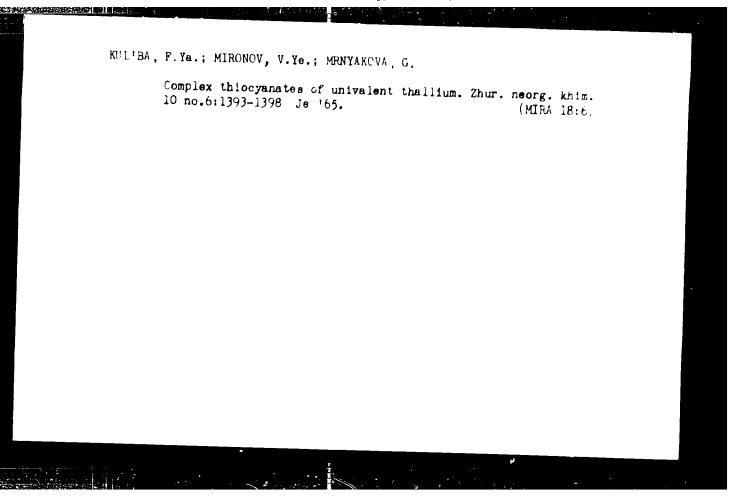
MIRONOV, V.Ye.; LASTOVKINA, N.P.

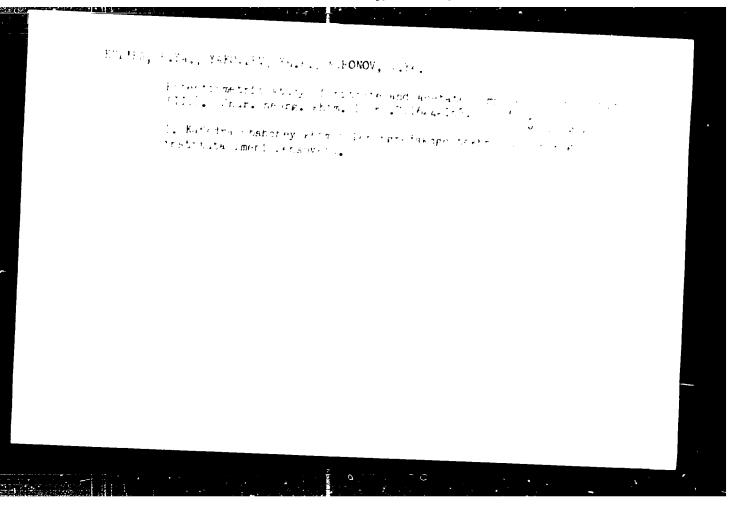
Stability of polybromide ions. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.5;
1082-1087 My '65.

(Mifa 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lenzeveta,
kafedra obanchey khimii.





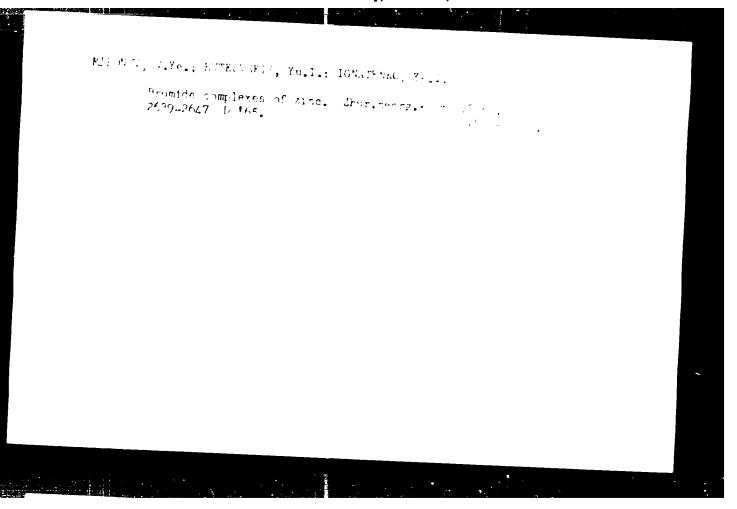


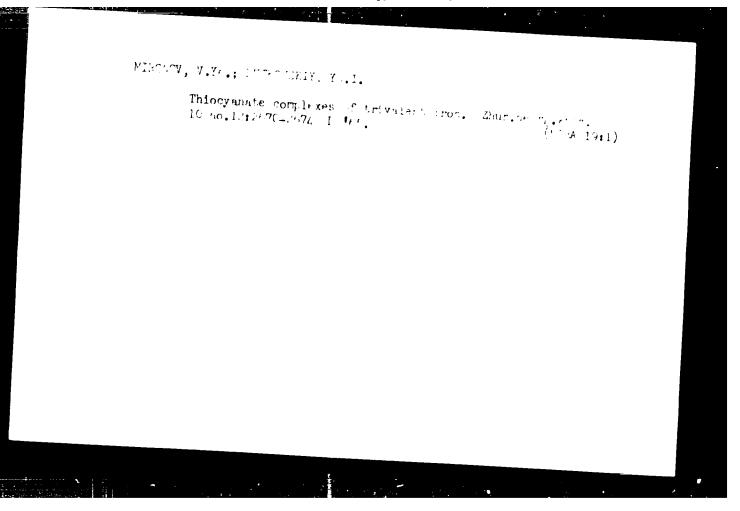
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KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONCV, V.Ye.; MAVRIN, i.F.; YAKCVIEV, Yu.B.

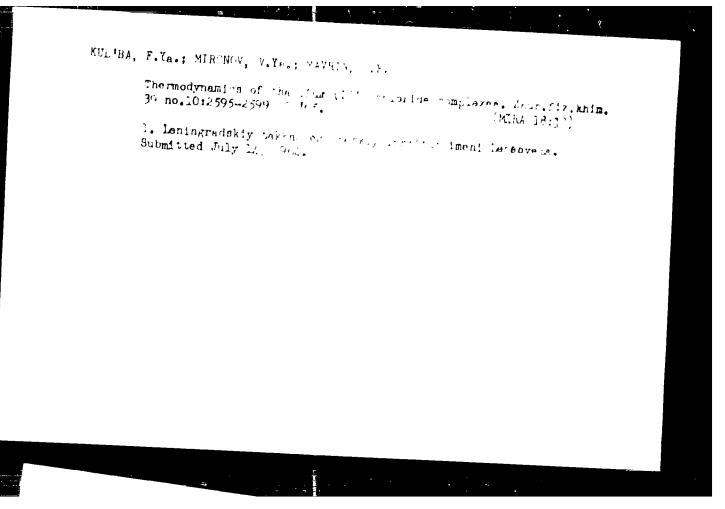
Thermodynamics of the formation of univalent thallium associates.

Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 nc.912053-2056 S '65. MIRA 18:10'

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologichesaly institut imeni Lenscveta, kafedra obshchey khimii.
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USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects.
              Systematics and Faunistics.
   Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54246.
                                                              P
           MIronov Ya A
           Not given.
   Title
           Butterfly Collection of the Stavropoli Regional
            Museum, Gathered in the Environs of the Arkhyz and
 Orig Pub: Materialy po izuch. Stavropolsk. kraya. Vyp. 8,
 Abstract: This is a catalog of 88 species of butterflies
           (Rhopalocera) collected over a period of 25 years
          (2458 specimens) in the high mountain regions of
          the Stavropoliskly Kray.
Card 1/1
                             5
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MIRONOV, YE, A L 3873-66 BJT(1) AH5023906 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/ Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii 631.4:551 Division of the territory of the U.S.S.R. into districts according to basic erosion factors (Rayonirovaniye territorii SSSR po osnovnym faktoram erozii) Ed. by D. L. Armand. Hoscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965. 233 p. illus., biblio. 1500 copies printed. TOPIC TAGS: soil science, underground water, erosion, geograpical PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book was compiled by staff members of the Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, under the direction of S. I. Sil'vestroy. It deals with the regionalization of the USSR on the basis of the main factors of soil erosion. The most important principle in regionalization was the determination, characterization, and evaluation of the geographic conditions in connection with the process of erosion and the countermeasures. Therefore, the regionally defined units (phytoclimatic zones, lowland andmountainous provinces, agricultural regions) made it

L 3873-66 AM5023906 possible to classify the territory consistently, not only on the 0 basis of the forms of erosion, but also by the type of necessary antierosion measures. The book is intended for scientific workers and specialists in agriculture, forestry, and water management, as well as for teachers and students in these fields . There are TABLE OF CONTENTS: (Foreword) S. I. Sil'vestrov -- 3 Introduction. S. I. Sil'vestrov -- 5 Principles, plan, and network of regionalization. Sil'vestrov -- 11 Zones and provinces. S. I. Sil'vestrov -- 20 Agricultural regions. S. I. Sil'vestrov -- 38 1.1.

AM5023906  Comparative evaluation of the effect of basic f S. I. Sil'vestrov 58	Actors -		
Comparative evaluation of the effect of basic f	Actons		
Change of Agetton 28	'Actoma		6
Characters of erosion.			
Characterization of regions by basic natural an Ye. N. Lisichek, Ye. A. Mironov, S. I. Sil've	d economic		
733	strov, and	N. M.	18.
Bibliography 230		,	-
SUB CODE: ES SUBHITTED: 17Apr65	•		
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I 18555-66

ACC NR: AP6002181

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/65/008/006/0114/0117

AUTHOR: Brail'chuk, P. L.; Brail'chuk, P. L.; Mironov, Ye. A.

36 E

ORG: Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute (Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Automatic fuel-consumption recorder

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 114-117

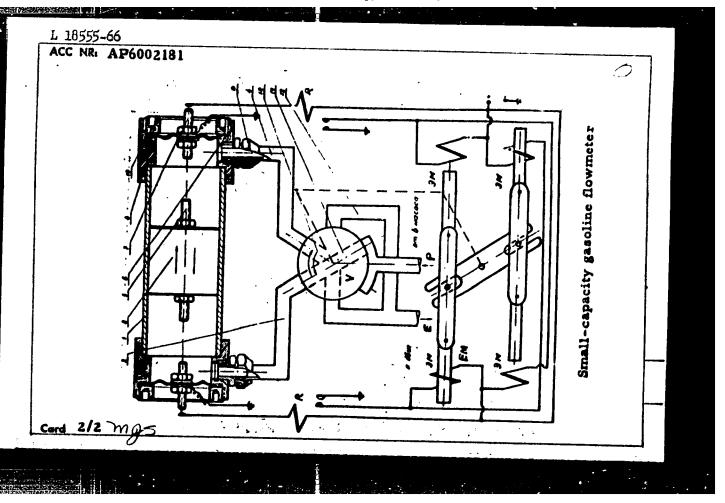
TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, flow recorder, fuel consumption

ABSTRACT: Development is reported of a gasoline flowmeter for measuring and recording small fuel flows (1-30 cm<sup>3</sup>?) and intended for testing automobile engines under transient operating conditions. A two-chamber piston-type flowmeter of rather conventional design has electric contacts at both ends of the cylinder. Each contact closes a circuit and thereby energizes electromagnets EM which control the operation of multiway valve V. Simultaneously, relays R operate and send pulses to a counter and (if necessary) to a recorder. The meter was tested for two years. Its claimed error is 1-1.5%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 03Feb64

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.121



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134

B

## L 25970-66

ACC NR: AP6006515 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/65/000/011/0015/0016

AUTHOR: Brail'chuk, P. L. (Candidate of technical sciences); Mironov, Ya. A.; Brail'chuk, P. L.

ORG: Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute (Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITIE: Automobile test base in Central Asia

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1965, 15-16

TOPIC TAGS: motor vehicle, geographic location, climatic condition, and a state of the Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute is proposed and discussed. The Tadzhikistan area is considered to be a good location for organization of road tests and proving grounds in the mountains at altitudes of 300 to 7500 m above sea level. The area is suitable for road tests requiring extremely low and high temperatures, varying from -52 C in winter to 43 C in summer. The authors presented a table where the data on temperatures, humidity and Card 1/3

## L 25970-66

ACC NR: AP6006515

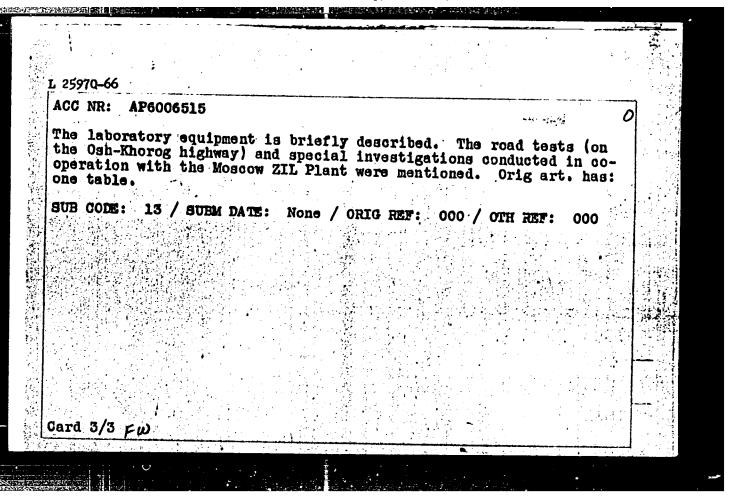
2

precipitation are given for various locations of Turkestan, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan and compared it with similar data obtained for various asiatic and northern african countries. The road test can be conducted on high-mountain roads such as Dushanbe-Leninabad. Dushanbe-Khorog and Khorog-Osh. The road from Osh to Khorog is 724 km long crossing five Pamir mountain passes, one of which, the Ak-Baytal pass, is located 4800 m above sea level. The southern parts of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan are rather hot in summer. The maximum air temperature is of 43 to 47 C while the soil temperature reaches 75 C. The southern areas are characterized by frequent sand storms brought by the wind from Afganistan. There are times when the air is filled with sand particles up to 3 km for periods as long as 40 days. It is recommended that when conducting high-temperature tests the transportation facilities of the Uzbekistan area be used. As to the heavy road tests and laboratory investigations, it is proposed to organize a special test center in Dushanbe of Tadzhikskaya SSR as the best location geographically and the best suited climat-The authors also describe the research laboratory organized at the Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute for testing engines and materials under high-altitude and high-temperature operating conditions.

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134



5-795-14 11 m / 31 ACC NR: AP6023213 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/007/0030/3030 AUTHOR: Mironox Ye. A.: Brail'cnuk, P. L. (Candidate of technical sciences ORG: Tadzhik Polytechnic Institute (Tadzhikskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) TITLE: Versatile device for measuring the consumption of various liquid fuels Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 7, 1966, 30 SOURCE: TOPIC TAGS: measurement, measuring apparatus, fuel consumption ABSTRACT: A fuel-consumption measuring device (see Fig. 1) has been developed which permits the alternate measurement of several fuels using one glass retort (1). The device uses spheres of different capacities; connected by tubes on which are mounted electric bulbs (2 and 3) and FS-K-2 photoresistors (4 and 5). The base of the retort is connected to a water container (6), and containers for each fuel to be measured are connected to the water container by a tube with a threeway valve (7), and to the engine utilizing the fuel by an electric fuel cock (8). The container (6) is filled with distilled water through a fill hole (9) and hermetically closed by a screw plug. Water and fuels Card 1/3 621.431.73:62—63.002.56 UDC:

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ACC NR. AP6023213

Fig. 1. Diagram of fuel-consumption measuring device

To the engine

are adjusted to the same level in such a way that the water level will be 20-30 mm below the lowest photoresistor. By connecting a fuel contamer to the water container by operating a valve (7,, the fuel from the tank fills the vessel and the air forces the water from the water container into the retort. After shutting off the cock (8)the engine begins to consume fuel from the container, in this way reducing the air pressure in the water container. This makes the water flow from the retort into the container, at which time a cork-like ball (10) shuts

off the light from a bulb (3), which in turn shadows the photoresistor. The pulse is amplified (11); it then closes a relay (12) and switches on an electric timer (13). By a further lowering of the water level

Card 2/3

L 38795-66 ACC NR: AP6023213

in the retort, the final-measurement pulse from any of the photo-resistors (5) can be obtained relative to the desired dose; the latter can be fixed by switching on one of the toggle switches (14). The electric timer switches off the final-measurement pulse. Floats (15) prevent the entry of fuel into the water vessel or of water into the fuel vessels. The described device has been successfully operated for a prolonged time. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS:505/

Card 3/3

MIXCHEL, YALL

137-58-5-8738

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5 p 3 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nikitin, Yu. I., Mironov, Ya. V.

TITLE: Results of the Employment of Hydrocyclones for Classification

of Particles at a Concentrating Plant of the SUMZ (Resultaty klassifikatsii promproduktov v gidrotsiklonakh na obogatiteltnoy

fabrike SUMZa)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 11-12, pp 42-43

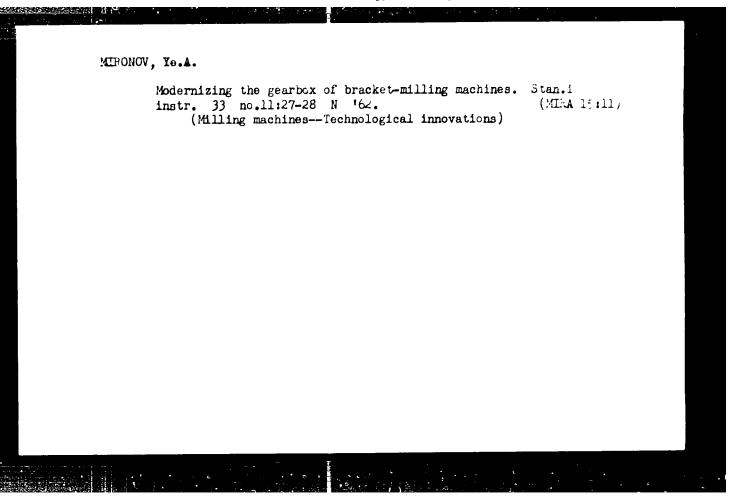
ABSTRACT: In 1956, in connection with the change-over to finer grades of

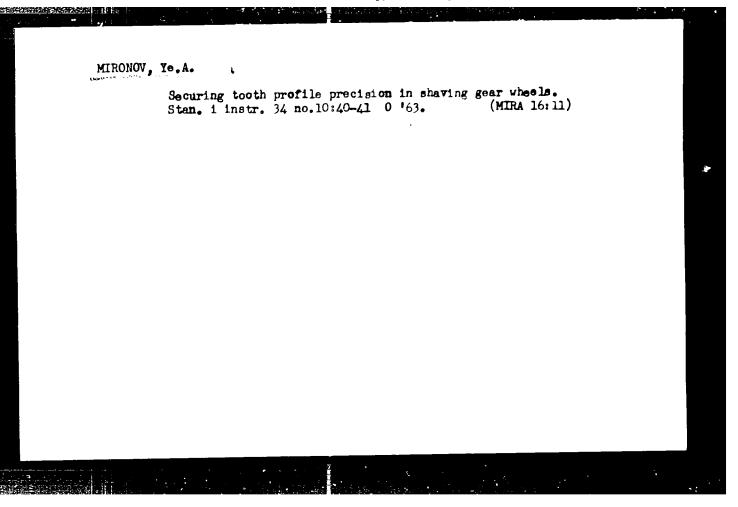
crushed products (up to 92-94 percent of the -74 µ class instead of 85-88 percent of the same class), measures were undertaken at the Sredneural (Central Ural) plant in order to adapt hydrocyclones (H) to operation in the capacity of classifiers. In section III of the plant H's were installed at the drains of bowl-type classifiers, as well as in conjunction with flotation machines for purposes of classification of flotation products. As indicated by operational results, the H's can effectively classify particles

of both the -44 μ class and the -74 μ class.

i Ores--Flotation 2. Ores--Processing A. Sh.

Card 1/1

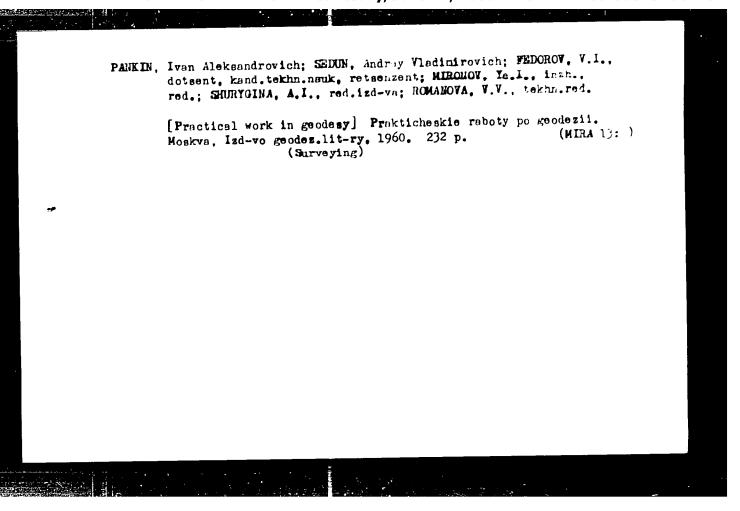


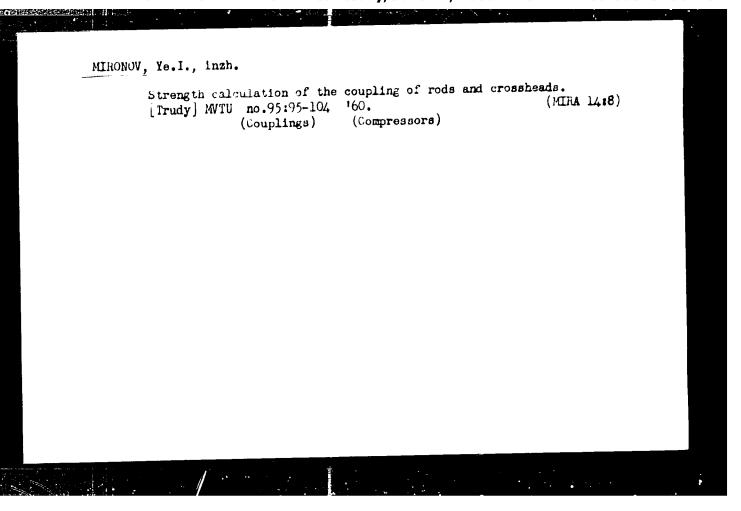


MIRONOV, Te.F.; MODEL', D.M.

Intensification of the production of eyeglass lenses. Med.prom. 13 no.10:44-46 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningradskiy optiko-mekhanicheskiy zavod. (GLASS, OPTICAL)





VCLOBUYEV, G.P., MIRONOV, Ye. KARAVASHKIN, S.I., red., PETRENKO, V.M., tekhn. red.

[End-grab crane for stacking and loading logs in the lower timber landings] Tortsowye greafery illa sahabelirovanila i pogruzki drevesiny ne nizhnish sklainkn. Moskwa, TSentrin-t tekhn. informatsil each, issl. poleanol, humazhnol i derevoshrabatyvanushchel promysol. 1962 34 r.

[Luntering Machinery] Cranes derriks etc.]

- 1. MIROHOV, YE. P., Eng.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Steam Turbines
- 7. "Flapping" vibration of steam turbine blades, Elex. sta., 25, No. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

MIRONOV, E. P.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE PERSON O

Electrical Engineering Abstracts May 1954 Transformers

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1918. "Galloping" of overhead tine conductors.

J. P. Mironov Elektrichestvo, 1913; No. 11, 25-32.

In Russian.

"Galloping" of overhead line conductors is due to strong and gusty winds, thus differing from the. steady harmless conductor vibrations due to nonturbulent winds across the line. Whereas the amplitudes of the latter vibrations are of the order of mm, those of galloping vibrations may approach 10 m. The author collected data, mostly cinematographic, over 6 years from many parts of the U.S.S.R. Qualitative relations between the range and direction of the wind speeds and the frequency and amplitude ranges of the galloping oscillations may be deduced from the films and from the records of the meteorological stations of the districts through which the lines pass. Particularly interesting are cases of coincidence of galloping and "ordinary" vibrations, because they show clearly that the latter are never harmonics of the former, and there is no actual superposition of Galloping oscillations may produce the two. travelling as well as standing waves, and simultaneously. Regions of the U.S.S.R. mostly affected are those of the southern republics, including the Urals and the Caucasus, and in bad conditions these vibrations may persist for days, the exciting wind speeds being of the order of 6-18 m/sec or higher. Ice-loads, especially asymmetrical ones, have considerable effect in maintaining the galloping oscillations. tions once set up. Span length has also a marked influence. Only a certain number of spans take part in these oscillations, and mostly not adjacent once. Recommendations are made for reducing the intensity of the phenomenon. B. F. KRAUS



AID P - 4059

because the term

Subject : USSR/Power

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 17/33

Author : Mironov, E. P., Dotsent

Title : Discussion in the Rostov Branch of the All-Union

Scientific Society of Power Engineers and Technicians

on the extent of remote-control at substations.

Periodical: Elek. sta., 12, 45-47, 1955

Abstract : A report on two conferences held in the summer of 1955

on remote-control at 6-10, 35 and 100 kv substations. The equipment needed was discussed in great detail. A

detailed account of suggestions made is given.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

MARKOV, A.H., inzhener; KHARLAMOV, V.H., inzhener; IOFFE, Ye.F., inzhener;
MIROKOV, Ye.P., dotsent; ZETLIDZON, Ye.D., inzhener.

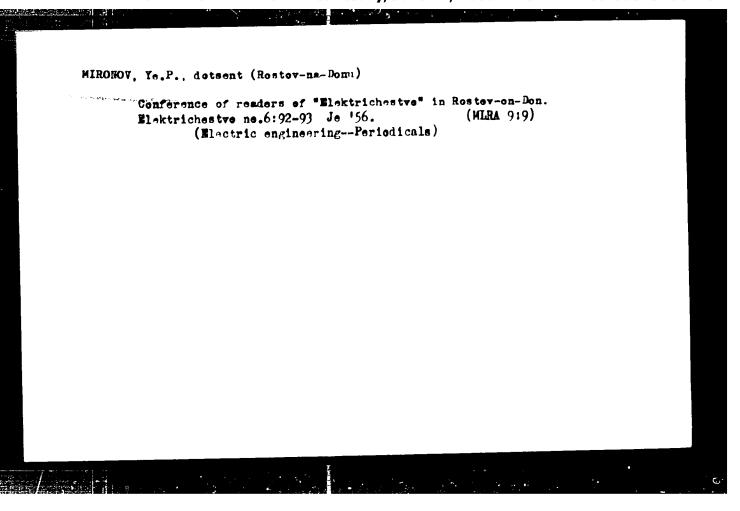
Extent of telecontrel of substations. Elek.sta.26 no.12:43-49 D

155.

1. Yaroslavskaya elektreenergeticheskaya sistema (for Markov).2.Glavneye upravleniye elektrestantsiy i elektrestey Yuga (for Kharlamov).

3. Tekhnicheskaye upravleniye MES (for Zeylidzon).

(Electric substations) (Remote control)



MIRONOV, Ye.P., dotsent.

Scientific and technical meeting in Rostov-on-Don. Elektrichestvo no.3:89-90 Mr '57. (NLRA 10:4)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Rostov-on-Don--Electric power--Congresses)

## MIRONOV, Ye.P.

For 660 volt tension. Prom.energ. 12 no.6:34-35 Je '57. Prom. energ. 12 no.6:34-35 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Predsedatel elektrotekhnicheskoy sektsii Rostovskogo mezhoblastnogo otdeleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti.

(Electric power)

AUTHOR: Mironov, E.P.

104-2-37/38

Second scientific-technical session on the operation of overhead high voltage transmission lines. (Vtoraya nauchnotekhnicheskaya sessiya po ekspluatatsii vozdushnykh vyso-

kovol'tnykh liniy elektroperedachi)

PERIODICAL: "Elektriche skie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol. 28, No.2, 95 - 96 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A brief account is given of a conference held in Hostov-Don in November, 1956, under the auspices of the organisation NTOEP and the Ministry of Power Stations which was attended by 340 delegates from local power systems, from design and research institutes, erection organisation, factories and colleges. There were a large number of reports which are described briefly; they include general surveys and discussion of the operations of lines at all voltages up to 400 kV. The authors included representatives of all the types of organisation that sent delegates. A film was shown on conductor galloping and on system protection.

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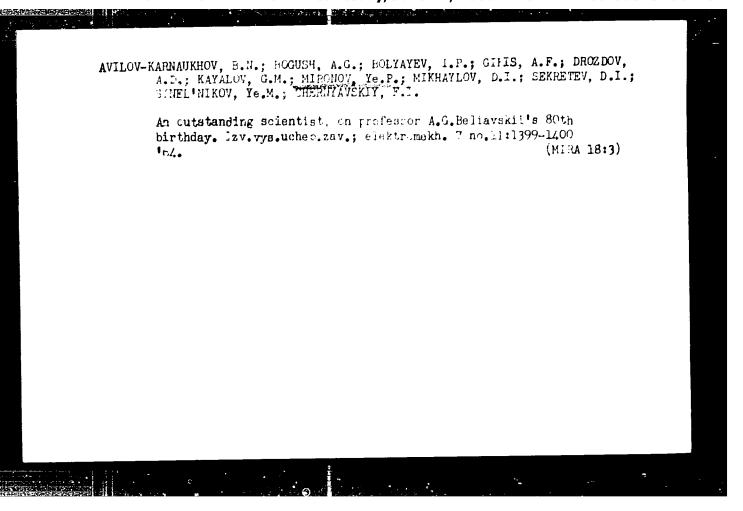
Card 1/1

KUDHYASHOV, S.A., inzh.; MIROHOV, Ye.P., dots.; MUSATOV, T.P., insh.;
DVOSKIH, L.I., insh.

Objective method of evaluating systems of electric connections.
Hicktrichestvo no.4:74-75 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Knybyshevskoye otdeleniye Hicktroproyekta (for Endryashov).
2. Hovocherkasekiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Mironov).
3. Donbassenergo (for Musatov).

(Hicctric switchgear)



"The Fixed Focusing 1.5 Meter Cyclotron,"
by L. M. Nemenov, S. P. Kalinin, L. F. Kondrashov,
Ye. S. Mironov, A. A. Naumov, V. S. Panasyuk,
N. D. Fedorov, N. N. Khaldin and A. A. Chubakov,
Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2, No 1, Jan 57, pp 36-41

Describes a 1.5-meter fixed frequency cyclotron. Construction on the cyclotron was completed in 1946. The first deuteron beam was obtained in 1947.

The following energies have been attained on the cyclotron: protons to 12.2 Mev, deuterons and hydrogen ions to 19.6 Mev, alpha-particles to 39.2 Mev, and nitrogen ions to 120 Mev.

The electromagnet is of rectangular cross section and weighs 330 tons. The core is made of "Armco" steel and has a 1,500-mm diameter. The magnet can develop a field strength up to 18,000 oersted.

The resonance system, high-frequency generator, slit sources for introducing ions, corrections to the magnetic field, the acceleration chamber, resonance lines, and the dees are described. Also discussed are the vacuum system and the deflector and focusing system. Modifications made in some of these components since original construction are noted.

At the present time, "research continues on developing a deflector with focusing properties. Methods for making a beam of charged particles monochromatic and for correcting the magnetic field to permit variable ion energy are also being developed."

The following members of the Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Equipment, Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry, are participating in the project: D. V. Yefremov, Ye. G. Komar, I. F. Malyonev, N. A. Monoszon, M. A. Gashev, and N. S. Strel'tsov. (U)

MINENEY, V. S

17 E 6 6 15

120-5-3/35 AUTHORS: Mironov, Ye.S., Art. 37, L.L., Zvyagin, S.B., and Meshcherov, R.A.

TITLE: An Application to RRE in Least the Figure 11 of the External Beauty . Collision (1. Deck Aye Lindon by

linzy dlya form iroval vv. mbore 1000 (c.ka thi lotrona)

PERIODICAL: Iribory I Teshnika Excrements, 1957, no.5, p. 1 - 91 (USSR)

APSTRACT: An electrostation formula: device to the external besiof the 1.5 m symbols (Ref.1) to be entered The two shown in Fig. 1 and something the transfer of the contract The system focus es the beam . . . vertical direct. A ficussi 

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1956. AVAILABLE: Library of Commes.